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The IDLER. No. 98.

IT may, I think, be justly observed, that few Books disappoint their Readers more than the Narrations of Travellers. One Part of Mankind is naturally curious to know the Sentiments, Manners, and Condition of the Rest; and every Mind that has Leisure or Power to extend its Views must be desirous of knowing in what Proportion Providence has distributed the Blessings of Nature, or the Advantages of Art, among the several Nations of the Earth.

This general Desire easily procures Readers to every Book from which it can expect Gratification. The Adventurer upon unknown Coasts, and the Describer of distant Regions, is always welcomed as a Man who has laboured for the Pleasure of others, and who is able to enlarge our Knowledge and rectify our Opinions; but when the Volume is opened, Nothing is found but such general Accounts as leave no distinct Idea behind them, or such minute Enumerations as few can read with either Profit or Delight.

Every Writer of Travels should consider that, like all other Authours, he undertakes either to instruct or please, or to mingle Pleasure with Instruction. He that instructs must offer to the Mind Something to be imitated or Something to be avoided; he that pleases must offer new Images to his Reader, and enable him to form a tacit Comparison of his own State with that of others.

The greater Part of Travellers tell Nothing, because their Method of Travelling supplies them with Nothing to be told. He that enters a Town at Night and surveys it in the Morning, and then hastens away to another Place, and guesses at the Manners of the Inhabitants by the Entertainment which his Inn afforded him, may please himself for a Time with a hasty Change of Scenes, and a confused Remembrance of Palaces and Churches, he may gratify his Eye with Variety of Landscapes, and regale his Palate with a Succession of Vintages, but let him be contented to please himself without Endeavours to disturb others. Why should he record Excursions by which Nothing could be learned, or wish to make a Show of Knowledge which, without some Power of Intuition unknown to other Mortals, he never could attain.

Of those who croud the World with their Itinerations, some have no other Purpose than to describe the Face of the Country; those who sit idle at home and are curious to know what is done or suffered in distant Countries, may be informed by one of these Wanderers, that on a certain Day he set out early with the Caravan, and in the first Hour's March saw, towards the South, a Hill covered with Trees, then passed over a Stream which ran Northward with a swift Course, but which is probably dry in the Summer Months; that an Hour after he saw something to the Right which looked at a Distance like a Castle with Towers, but which he discovered afterwards to be a craggy Rock; that he then entered a Valley, in which he saw several Trees tall and flourishing, watered by a Rivulet not marked in the Maps, of which he was not able to learn the Name; that the Road afterward grew stoney, and the Country uneven, where he observed among the Hills many Hollows worn by Torrents, and was told that the Road was passable only Part of the Year. That going on they found the Remains of a Building, once, perhaps, a Fortress to secure the Pass, or to restrain Robbers, of which the present Inhabitants can give no other Account than that it is haunted by Fairies; that they went to dine at the Foot of a Rock, and travelled the rest of the Day along the Banks of a River, from which the Road turned aside towards Evening, and brought them within Sight of a Village, which was once a considerable Town, but which afforded them neither good Victuals, nor commodious Lodging.

Thus he conducts his Reader thro' Wet and Dry, over Rough and Smooth, without Incidents, without Reflection; and, if he obtains his Company for another Day, will dismiss him again at Night equally fatigued with the same Succession of Rocks and Streams, Mountains and Ruins.

This is the common Style of those Sons of Enterprise, who visit Savage Countries, and range through Solitude and Desolation; who pass a Desart, and tell that it is sandy; who cross a Valley, and find that it is green. There are others of more delicate Sensibility, that visit only the Realms of Elegance and Softness; that wander through *Italian* Palaces, and amuse the gentle Reader with Catalogues of Pictures; that hear Masses in magnificent Churches, and count the Number of the Hills, or Variegations of the Pavement. And there are yet others, who, in Disdain of Trifles, copy Inscriptions elegant and rude, ancient and modern; and transcribe * to their Book the Walls of every Edifice, sacred or civil. He that reads these Books must consider his Labour as its own Reward; for he will find nothing on which Attention can fix, or which Memory can retain.

He that would travel for the Entertainment of others, should remember that the great Object of Remark is human Life. Every Nation has something peculiar in its Manufactures, its Works of Genius, its Medicines, its Agriculture, its Customs, and its Policy. He only is a useful Traveller who brings home something by which his Country may be benefited; who procures some Supply of Want, or some Mitigation of Evil, which may enable his Readers to compare their Condition with that of others, to improve it whenever it is worse, and whenever it is better to enjoy it.

THE [No. 944.

WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

By THO. TOUCHIT, of *Spring Gardens*, Esq;

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

WHEN the Companions of a certain Friend of mine were hinting to him, that his Wife was little better than a Shrew, he apologized for her in those Terms; *Let her alone, Gentlemen; she is a very good Sort of a Woman, if you give her all her Will, and let her have her own Way.*

It appears, at this time, that tho' the People of *England* have been taxed, even to a Proverb, by Foreigners with Shrewishness towards their lawful Lords and Masters; yet that they are a *very good Sort of People - - - when they have their own Way.* They are seen, every Day, to do more for a fair Word than a Blow; and they may perhaps challenge all *Europe* to produce in History an Unanimity equal to that which has reigned for some Years past in this Nation, both within and without Doors;---but then they have *had their own Way.* They have long had their *own* King; they have now their *own* Ministry, their *own* Measures, their *own* War, and, which is perhaps more extraordinary than all, their *own* Parliament: The Effects have been proportionable, in a firm Conduct, and a successful War.

Don't take me up before I am down, is a Phraſe we often hear in common Diſcourſe; and, for my own Part, I think Miniſters, as well as others, may plead the ſame Privilege. I know it will be ſaid, that, at preſent, we have no Writers (at leaſt none of Note) againſt the Government; but I cannot help thinking, from what has been lately ſpawned from the Preſs, that our Miniſtry is ſomewhat in the Caſe of poor *Sancho* in his Government under the Hands of his *Salamanca* Doctor, who, out of pure Tenderneſs and Friendſhip, finds Fault with every Thing that is, or poſſibly can be, ſet before him, to aſſwage that Hunger which, like War to a trading People, preys ſo mortally upon the Inteſtines.

One of thoſe *Salamanca* Doctors tells our *two Great Men*, that their Meaſures have been very wiſe, and the War has been very properly conducted, becauſe they have expended the Blood and Treaſure of the Nation, in acquiring that *which our Enemies are extreamly glad to get rid of, and we will be ſoon very heartily tired of*;---then, *whirr!*---away vaniſhes *Canada* at once at the Touch of this Gentleman's *Ebony Wand*. --- As to *Senegal*, the ſame Doctor tells his Patients, in his Predeceſſor's Style, that it is infinitely too hot for an *Engliſh* Conſtitution; --- ſo away vaniſhes, at the ſame Touch, poor *Senegal*, as the Partridges did from before *Sancho*.

Another Doctor of the ſame Univerſity (for I ſuppoſe them all to be regular Graduates or Licentiates) tells us, that *Guadalupe* is infinitely too cloying for an *Engliſh* Stomach; and that, if we do not part with it, our *Weſt Indian* Commerce, which is the vital part of this State, muſt ſoon fall into a Conſumption; --- ſo fare thee well, poor *Guadalupe*. But the moſt extraordinary Doctor of all, is he who is for clearing the Board all at once, and ſetting all the Diſhes before the two Houſes of P---------t; others, who pretend likewiſe to be of the Faculty, in certain ſhort Preſcriptions they throw out in News-papers, think that it is by much too ſoon for us to taſte of Peace as yet; and that, by the End of another Campaign, we ſhall have one that will be infinitely more palatable and wholeſome than any we can have now.

To be ſerious, I do not call all this OPPOSITION; but, in one Light, it looks very like Inſtruction; and, in another, it appears very much to reſemble Caballing and *Canvaſſing* for who ſhall have the moſt Votes for his Scheme, when the Matter comes upon the Tapis, and trying who ſhall make moſt Converts to his Opinion. The Event muſt be, that as the Miniſtry, were they willing, can adopt but one Syſtem, the Partiſans of all the Schemes they reject will think that they have made a bad Peace.---Then an Outcry is raiſed,---Parallels are drawn,---Innuendos are thrown out,---Pamphlets are quoted,---Papers are wrote,---and Speeches are made; and through this Ferment the Tranquillity of the Nation is broken.

A Writer of Senſe and Spirit, Mr. *Touchit*, ſuch as ſome of thoſe I have mentioned in this Letter are, may as well ſpit in the Face of the Publick, as tell it that he is perfectly unconcerned about the Fate of the Scheme he propoſes, and that he will have never the worſe Opinion of the Miniſtry, whether they adopt it or not.---Suppoſing, for Argument Sake, that he is ſincere, can he anſwer for all the Converts that a pleaſing Style, a fine Manner of Writing, ſpecious Arguments, and pretended Zeal, may have influenced? Take the Bulk of Mankind, eſpecially in *England*, how few are able, even when their *Reaſoning* is ſilenced, to get the Better of their *Prepoſſeſſions*? Beſides, is it decent, is it conſtitutional, to preſume, that the Miniſtry whoſe Meaſures have been attended with univerſal Approbation, and unexampled Succeſs; whoſe Abilities are acknowledged, whoſe Integrity is reſpected, and who are not even accuſed of having done any Thing that can render their Courage queſtionable, or their Penetration ſuſpected? Is it decent or conſtitutional, I ſay, to ſuppoſe ſuch a Miniſtry, like a wavering Member of Parliament, to require Inſtructions (for I look upon the Scheme thrown out as no better) to fix them, and teach them, how to make a good Peace?

Let any Man, who has had Experience of publick Affairs theſe thirty Years paſt, aſk his own Heart the Queſtion, what was the real Intent of thoſe Addreſſes and Inſtructions that, at certain critical Periods, rouled, like Floods, from the Country, to *St. J---'s* and *W---------r*? Was it from any real Intention, or Expectation, that thoſe Addreſſes and Inſtructions would guide the Conſciences, or direct the Conduct, of the Miniſter or the Member? No; the real Views of the Authors were to get into Print, that they might bring as many over to their own Party as they could. I will admit their Party to have been in the Right; and I will admit, that certain Conjunctures in thoſe Days were extreamly alarming, ſome to Commerce, and ſome to Liberty itſelf. I will even go further, and ſay, that *publick Oppoſition* was in *thoſe* Days almoſt as general as *public Approbation* is in *theſe*. But what has this Miniſtry done, thus to be be-tutored, thus to be be-ſchooled? Have they taken into Pay uſeleſs Troops? Have they attempted the Extenſion of dangerous Laws? Have they put their Seals to diſgraceful Treaties? Where is the Man that has been diſpoſted for ſpeaking honeſtly in the Cabinet or boldly in the Senate, or for carrying into his Sovereign's Council-chamber thoſe Sentiments he had entertained in his own Cloſet. Under the preſent Miniſtry, has the Flag of *England* been inſulted abroad? Has the Virtue of *Engliſhmen* been corrupted at home?

Mr. *Touchit*, give me Leave to end as I began. It is a common and a true ſaying, *That one Fool may ſtart a Queſtion that four-and-twenty wiſe Men cannot anſwer*. Nothing is more eaſy than to inſtruct, and nothing is more certain, that there is no complying with contradictory Inſtructions, and that every preliminary Negotiation for Peace is a Kind of a *Cœna dubia*, where the Gueſt muſt employ his beſt Judgment in making Choice of ſome one Diſh or other; but after his Choice is determined, he muſt ſtick by it, tho' he leaves others, equally good, untaſted. One Plan of Negotiation muſt be adopted; the Judgment of the Thing is to adopt the beſt, according to the Intereſt of this Nation and its Allies, and the Circumſtances and Diſpoſitions of our Friends and Enemies. The Self-ſufficiency of an Author will not, however, ſuffer him to reflect, that a Miniſtry may think his Plan a very good one, and yet that another may be better; they may even think that two Plans are equally good, and yet they may reject his, becauſe they cannot adopt both. I ſhall, in another Letter, I intend to trouble you with, explain myſelf more particularly on this Head; and, in the mean Time, remain

Your very humble Servant and Reader,

BRITANNICUS.

Monday, FEBRUARY 18.

Hague, Feb. 8.

THE marriage of the Prince of Naſſau-Weilbourg to the Princeſs Caroline, though abſolutely certain, and even fixed for the 5th of next month, is ſtill under conſideration in the Aſſembly of, the States of Holland and Weſt-Friſeland many difficulties being ſtarted with regard to the ceremonial to be obſerved. The principal members of the State juſtly claim precedency on that occaſion; which others conteſt with them. It is therefore imagined that the marriage will be celebrated without any pomp at all, and at night. Mean while all the Dutch Miniſters and Lords are making vaſt preparations at a great expence, to outſhine one another on this occaſion. Above 150 Taylors, Mantua-makers, Milliners, &c. are already arrived here from Paris, Bruſſels, and Antwerp, to make their fine cloaths. The money ſpent on account of this marriage will, it is thought, amount to a million of Dutch florins.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 7. On the 2d inſt. the houſe of Commons ordered, That the Committee of the whole Houſe to whom heads of a bill, 'for the 'better regulating the collection of his Majeſty's 'revenue, and for preventing of frauds therein, '&c.' are committed, be impowered to receive a clauſe, to take off the duty on reeds and canes imported.

Alſo, a clauſe to take off the duties on dying drugs imported.

Alſo, a clauſe for aſcertaining the number of cuſtom houſe holidays.

Alſo, a clauſe to oblige officers of the revenue to fix up tables of fees in their reſpective offices under a penalty.

And alſo, a clauſe to prevent the officers of the revenue from buying or dealing in exciſeable commodities.

On the 4th inſtant, a petition of the ſeveral Merchants of the city of Dublin, was preſented to the Houſe and read; ſetting forth, That the running of tea, tobacco, ſpirits, and other exciſeable goods into this kingdom, is not only a great leſſening to his Majeſty's revenue, but a great diſcouragement to trade, and prejudicial to the fair trader; that ſuch illicit trade is chiefly carried on by boats from the Iſle of Man, which boats, when ſeized and condemned, become forfeited to his Majeſty, and were to be publickly ſold; that the Petitioners apprehend, that if the forfeiture of ſuch boats was ſtrictly inſiſted upon according to law, very few of the owners thereof would riſk the ſame in ſuch illicit trade, and that the running trade would be greatly prevented thereby; and praying the Houſe to take the premiſſes into conſideration.

The ſaid petition was ordered to be referred

to the conſideration of the Committee of the whole Houſe, to which heads of a Bill, 'for 'the better regulating the collection of his Ma-'jeſty's revenue, and for preventing of frauds 'therein, &c. are committed.

On the 6th inſtant, the houſe ordered, That the foreſaid Committee be impowered to receive a clauſe to impower any other perſon, tho' no Officer of the Revenue, by warrant under the hand of any Magiſtrate, to ſearch the houſe, cellar, ſtables, or out-houſes, belonging to any Commiſſioner of his Majeſty's Revenue, Collector, Surveyor, or other Officer of the Revenue, for any exciſeable goods ſuſpected to be concealed.

Dublin, Feb. 8. Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons ordered, That the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom heads of a Bill, 'for 'the better regulating the Collection of his 'Majeſty's Revenue, and for preventing of 'Frauds therein,' &c. are committed; be impowered to receive a clauſe to oblige all Revenue-officers to take an oath, that they will not break open, or enter into any houſe or place, in ſearch of exciſeable goods, without reaſonable cauſe of ſuſpecting ſuch goods to be concealed in ſuch houſe or place.

We hear that the King's houſe at Chapel-Izod will be converted into a barrack, for the reception of a regiment of artillery, to be forthwith raiſed.

Dublin, Feb. 15. A Gentleman of the county of Dublin produced to the Dublin Society on Thurſday laſt 25 ſtone and an half of the white, large Rouncival peaſe, and 11 ſtone of Windſor beans. The Society admitted that they were in ſize, at leaſt, equal to any imported, and as well ſaved.

LONDON.

St. James's, Feb. 16. His Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to appoint the following Sheriffs, viz.

Berkſhire, Charles Wymondeſold, of Locking, Eſq;
Buckinghamſhire, Thomas Saunders, of Brill, Eſq;
Eſſex, Thomas Towers, of South Weald, Eſq;
Hertfordſhire, Benjamin Trueman, of Hatfield Eſq;
Lincolnſhire, Clement Trafford of Dunton Hill, Eſq,
Yorkſhire, James Shuttleworth, of Forcett, Eſq;

NORTH WALES.

Carnarvon, Richard Lloyd, of Ty-newydd, Eſq;

In Numb. 97, p. 42. where the Sheriff of *Cambridge and Hunt'* is named, *for* Philip Vavazen, of Wiſbiech, Eſq; *read* Philip Vavazor, of Wiſbich, Eſq; *Gazette.*

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Noel and Taylor White, Eſq;

Montgomeryſhire, Wedneſday March the 26th at Pool.
Denbighſhire, Wedneſday April the 2d, at Ruthin.
Flintſhire, Tueſday the 8th at Flint
Cheſhire, Monday the 14th, at the Caſtle at Cheſter.

The Right Hon. the Lord Keeper has appointed the following Seals to be held at Lincoln's Inn Hall, after Hillary and before Eaſter Term, viz.

Monday Feb. 18, firſt general Seal.
Tueſday 26, ſecond Seal.
Thurſday March 6, third Seal.
Tueſday 18, fourth and laſt general Seal.

It is ſaid that King Staniſlaus is deſirous of having the congreſs (when it ſhall take place) held at Nancy, the capital of Lorrain.

They write from Magdeburg of the 27th ult. that the King of Pruſſia's expreſs orders had been received there, for making, with all poſſible diligence, a great number of baggage-waggons, carriages for cannon and mortars, pontoons, faſcines, and ſeveral other implements of war; which were immediately ſet about with the utmoſt vigour, the armies being to take the field again very early in the ſpring.

The Auſtrian party in Holland acknowledge that the campaign of 1759 has coſt the Empreſs Queen 66,000 men; but this loſs, they pretend, is already ſupplied by able bodied recruits well diſciplined.

By letters from Paderborn of Wedneſday the 30th ult. we are informed that the Britiſh troops arrived the Monday before at their winter-quarters at Oſnabrug, without the leaſt fatigue or loſs of a man, not one having been left on the road either ſick or lame.

The laſt letters from Weſel, which are dated the 2d inſtant, give a diſmal account of the great damages done by the overflowing of the Rhine, and add, that the French who were in winter-quarters, and in cantonments near the banks of the ſaid river, were obliged to retreat with great precipitation, and that ſome of them were drowned.

According to letters from Hamburg, the King of Denmark perſiſts in his neutrality, and is uſing his utmoſt endeavours to prevent the appearance of an Engliſh fleet in the Baltic.

The embarkation for Germany will take place the latter end of this month.

They write from Paris that the troops which are ordered to march from Brittanny to the Meuſe, to make part of Soubiſe's army, from which great things are expected, conſiſt of ten regiments of foot and eight of horſe. A body of militia will be aſſembled in their room to oppoſe the attempts that may be made by the Engliſh.

Some letters from Paris poſitively aſſert, that the King of Spain has purchaſed the claims of the Houſe of Auſtria to the dutchies of Parma and Placentia for 24 millions, payable in 12 years, two millions each year.

We learn from Amſterdam, that the French Court has ſent orders to its Ambaſſador at the Hague, to concert meaſures with its friends at Amſterdam for delivering a certain quantity of gunpowder at Weſel, where they are afraid that commodity will ſoon fall ſhort.

The Cambridge man of war, and ſeveral others now at Spithead, will ſhortly ſail for the Weſt-Indies, to relieve Commodore Moore's ſquadron.

Some ſhips of war will ſoon ſail to North America, under the command of Capt. Swainton.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Falkland is ordered to convoy the Indiamen from Plymouth to the Downs.

The Orford man of war, which is put back to Plymouth, parted with Admiral Boſcawen on Thurſday ſe'nnight at ſea. She is now to wait to convoy the outward-bound Eaſt-Indiamen.

The Mermaid man of war, from South Carolina to Providence, run aſhore on Abrian Keys, and it is feared will be loſt; the people ſaved. Governor Shirley was on board this ſhip.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Queberon, we learn, that the following men of war remain in the bay, viz. Warſpite, Commodore Bentley, Hero, Dunkirk, Chicheſter, Defiance, Intrepid, Burford, Hercules, Chatham, Edgar, Anſon, Coventry, and Monmouth.

The General Aſſembly of the province of Georgia, have paſſed an act, which has been ratified by his Majeſty, that all perſons who own or claim any land in that province, do, within three years from and after the 20th of March 1758, appear before the Governor and Council of Georgia, and make good their claim and title.

Friday in the evening, between ſix and ſeven o'clock, by the violence of the wind, one of the pinnacles on a building adjacent to the Houſe of Commons was blown down, and broke through the roof of the Speaker's chamber, but no body received any hurt.

On Friday night about eight o'clock, a ſtack of chimnies at Mrs. Burrel's houſe in Covent-Garden, was blown down, and made its way through the roof, and thro' all the cielings, quite to the kitchen under ground, where one maid had her arm broke, and another ſo greatly hurt that it is thought ſhe cannot live.

By a ſtack of chimneys falling in Newcaſtle-Court, near Groſvenor-ſquare, it demoliſhed the bed and furniture of two rooms. The lead was blown off the houſe of Earl Cowper in Great George-ſtreet into the ſtreet; a houſe in Hanover-ſtreet had the gable end blown off; the Mall in St. James's Park was covered with branches of trees; and a great number of chimneys, fences, &c. were blown down in Weſtminſter.

At the ſame time, as a young man, ſervant to a Gentleman, was paſſing along Warwick-Lane, a large piece of lead, blown from the top of one of the houſes, fell upon him, and almoſt tore off one of his checks.

Friday night upwards of ſeventy-ſeven feet of lead on the Admiralty roof was rolled up by force of the wind like a ſcrole; and a large elm, by Cambray houſe, which had ſtood upwards of a hundred years, was torn up by the roots.

The ſame evening many ſhips in the River were driven from their anchors, ſome loſt their rudders, and received conſiderable damage by running foul of one another. The Mary, Whitſon, was driven aſhore below Limehouſe, but by taking out her guns, &c. they are in hopes of getting her off with little damage. At the ſame time the Philadelphia packet, Buddin, was drove aſhore in Limehouſe Reach, and is ſaid to be full of water; but there are two veſſels along-ſide of her, taking out her cargo.

Monday the beſt ox beef ſold in Smithfield market at only eighteen pence a ſtone, and mutton in proportion.

Yeſterday morning the Portſmouth machine going out from London, was ſtopt between Clapham and Bealham by a ſingle highwayman, but no body in it was robbed; for juſt as he was come up cloſe to the door of the machine, his horſe took fright, and flung him in the mire, where he lay ſprawling, whilſt the machine drove away.

On Thurſday laſt, about five o'clock in the evening, as two maid ſervants belonging to Alderman Scott were walking near his country houſe at Low Layton, they were accoſted by a young fellow very well dreſſed, who, after walking with them a little way, preſented a piſtol and demanded their money; whereby one of them was ſo much frightened that ſhe has been in fits ever ſince, and 'tis thought cannot recover. The fellow is ſince taken.

By a letter from Worceſter we hear that they have taken up ſix women and one man belonging to Baxter's gang laſt Saturday, on confeſſion of an accompice, who are committed to cuſtody. They had ſeven ſtolen horſes, laden with plunder, conſiſting of a good deal of plate, &c. They were fourteen in all; ſeven got off, but were purſued.

On Friday a Maſter Shoemaker at Yarmouth in Norfolk was committed to the county gaol by Thomas Vere, Eſq; for robbing Mr. Moore, a Corn-Merchant, of his watch and money on the highway between Caiſter and Filby; he was apprehended ſoon after the fact was committed, in a wood at a ſmall diſtance, and a loaded piſtol was found upon him.

The man who was detained in the Poultry Compter on ſuſpicion of robbing the Portſmouth mail, was on Saturday carried before the Lord Mayor at the Manſion-houſe; and the poſt boy, after he had viewed him attentively, declaring that he was not the man that robbed him, he was diſcharged.

Tuesday, February 19.

AMERICA.

Louisburg, Nov. 26.

LIEUTENANT Schomberg, of the 40th regiment, with a ſmall fleet, has obliged the French and Indians at Pictoe, to ſubmit to the Engliſh; and he has brought in here with him ſeven French Indians, as hoſtages, amongſt whom are three Indian Princes; at this place they had ſeveral armed veſſels, with which they uſed to ſculk in the Gut of Canſo, and when Engliſh veſſels come nigh them, ſlip out and take them; in this manner they have taken thirteen veſſels the laſt ſummer, ſome pretty rich.

Boſton, Dec. 17. The Engliſh priſoners who were exchanged this Fall by a flag of truce from Monſ. Vaudreuil at Montreal, are returned to their reſpective places.—Major Grant and Major Lewis, of the Virginia troops, who were both taken priſoners at the time they had a ſkirmiſh with the French and Indians near Fort du Queſne, whilſt General Forbes was marching to attack that place, arrived at New-York, as were alſo ſeveral others: Capt. Beach, one of thoſe who were exchanged, is arrived here: He was taken a year ago on his paſſage from Briſtol, by Capt. Delabroitz in a French 64 gun ſhip, which was loſt in the river St. Lawrence as has been publiſhed. Theſe Gentlemen ſay, that when the Britiſh troops and fleet arrived before Quebec the Engliſh priſoners who were Officers, being 22 in Number, were removed from that city to Trois Rivieres, where they tarried till the day the battle was on the plains of Abraham, when they were ordered to Montreal; but the ſucceſs of our forces was kept from them as well as the inhabitants of Montreal, till a conſiderable time after: That about 800 militia were ſent from the French army before Quebec ſurrendered, to gather in the harveſt, and ſend it to the mills: That the inhabitants ſtock of cattle and grain were taken an account of, and two third parts of the whole were appropriated for the King's uſe: That when they received the news at Montreal of the death of Monſ. Montcalm, and the loſs of Quebec, the French in general were prodigiouſly caſt down, and dreaded their own Indians more than the Engliſh: That Monſ. Vaudreuil pleaſed the Canadians with the proſpect of a peace early in the ſpring; and therefore that it was needleſs for the peaſants to give up and ſubmit themſelves to the Engliſh, as they would enjoy their poſſeſſions ſo ſoon again: While theſe perſons were at Montreal the French had intelligence of Major Rogers deſtroying St. Francois, which they thought to be a great enterprize: But juſt as the flag of truce was coming away they endeavoured to depreciate it, by reporting to the priſoners, that there were not more than 40 Indians deſtroyed therein. It is ſaid, that the Iſland of St. John's is not very ſtrongly fortified, any more than Montreal; but that Nut-Iſland is made as ſtrong as it is poſſible to make ſuch a paſs.

The priſoners who were in Canada are not diſcharged, ſome ſtill chuſing to remain with the French.

About 80 were in Quebec when that place ſurrendered, and were diſcharged, and ſome of them are returned to their homes.

The priſoners do not complain of any bad treatment, but they fared well or ill according to the plenty or ſcarcity of proviſion among the French.

LONDON.

By the laſt ſhips from South Carolina we have accounts of the happy event of the expedition undertaken by Governor Lyttelton againſt the Cherokee Indians, who had begun open hoſtilities with the adjacent provinces, by ſcalping ſeveral inhabitants of Virginia and North and South Carolina. Mr. Lyttelton, having procured the neceſſary aid from the Legiſlature to enable him to raiſe and maintain a body of men, marched at the head of 800 militia and 300 regular troops into their country, and by this quick and ſpirited proceeding ſo intimidated the nation, that they immediately ſent a deputation of their Chiefs and Head-warriors to beg a peace, which was granted them, and is conceived in terms moſt advantageous to the Britiſh intereſt. By that treaty the Cherokees promiſe and engage to preſerve a perpetual peace and friendſhip with the Engliſh, to deliver up all the French ſpies and emiſſaries in their nation, and to make war againſt the French when they ſhall receive orders for that purpoſe. They alſo delivered up to the Governor two of their people, who had been guilty of the murders, and promiſed to give up twenty-two more concerned in theſe hoſtilities; and for the performance of this and every other part of the treaty, they put into the Governor's hands twenty-two of their Headmen as hoſtages.

The Cherokees are the moſt numerous nation of Indians adjoining to the Britiſh colonies on the Continent; they can ſend out to war a body of 2500 fighting men, and poſſeſs a country that extends from the frontiers of Virginia and Carolina, to the French ſettlements on the Miſſiſippi. This expedition has been terminated in a period almoſt incredibly ſhort; for the Governor left Charles-town in the beginning of October laſt, and marched to Congrees, about 100 miles from that place, where he collected the militia, and from thence proceeded at their head through an uninhabited track to Keowee, in the Cherokee country, 300 miles from Charles-town, where he obliged the Indians to ſue for peace in the end of December.

Laſt Saturday the Commiſſioner's yacht carried the Lord Kinnoul on board his Majeſty's ſhip Windſor, at Portſmouth, in order to proceed to Liſbon in quality of his Majeſty's Ambaſſador.

We hear from Liverpool, that the honourable Society of Bucks have ſubſcribed 70 guineas towards cloathing our brave troops abroad, and the relief of the widows and orphans of thoſe who nobly fell in their country's and liberty's cauſe—This is the ſecond laudable ſubſcription made by them, having ſome time ſince remitted 50 guineas to the Marine Society.

Yeſterday the Commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's navy, contracted with ſeveral Graziers for live oxen to be delivered at Portſmouth for freſh proviſions, for the uſe of his Majeſty's ſhips of war at that port.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived at Plymouth the Thames frigate, from Quiberon Bay, with ſeven light victuallers under convoy, and a French ſnow, called the Marie Anna, laden with wine from Rochfort for Breſt, which the cut from under a fort on Belle-Iſle the 19th ult.

The Charming Jenny, from London, laden with proviſions for the Weſt Indies, is retaken by the Sally, Taylor, belonging to Liverpool, who has carried her into Guadulupe.

The Marlborough, late Richardſon, is arrived at Jamaica from Anamaboo, after being attacked by a ſloop privateer of 14 guns and 150 men, off the weſt end of Jamaica. The Captain received two wounds, of which he died two hours after the engagement.

On Thurſday it blew a ſtorm at Plymouth at S W. when the Ontlow, Hinde, for Eaſt-India, parted one of her cables in the Sound, but received no other damage. It continued blowing all the next day, when the Cæſar, of and for Tynemouth from Liverpool, in laſt, parted two cables and a hawſer, as ſhe lay between the iſland and the main, and was beat to pieces in leſs than twenty minutes after ſhe came on ſhore under the Hoe, but all the crew were ſaved except one lad.

Extract of a letter from Barnſtaple, Devon, Feb. 10.

"The 1ſt inſt. in a violent ſtorm, a new ſhip of about 400 tons was drove aſhore, and overſet behind Greſon-Hill; 21 of the crew ſaved themſelves in the boat, and 10 were drowned: the Captain, who continued on board, hung by the rails of the veſſel and ſaved his life; but his little boy that he held between his legs periſhed with the cold, and was waſhed overboard. It was a ſhocking ſight to behold ſo many poor ſouls lie dead, and one ſide of the veſſel ſtove to pieces, and carried away by the violence of the ſtorm. She ſailed from Briſtol about ten weeks ago for the Weſt-Indies, and came back almoſt to our bar, laden with prize goods, viz. ſugar, coffee, cotton, &c. conſigned to Devonſhire and Reeves, Merchants in Briſtol.

"When the tide is out, ſhe lies dry a quarter of a mile from the water, and the country people are gathering up large quantities of goods that are left."

In the ſtorm on Friday night, his Majeſty's ſhip the Ramilies, Capt. Taylor, of 90 guns and 734 men, was driven from her anchors, and obliged to cut away her maſts. She afterwards came again to anchor between the Start Point and Plymouth; but by a violent gale ſhe was driven again from her anchors, and ran againſt a rock and daſhed to pieces; only 26 men and one midſhipman were ſaved, the Captain and all the reſt of the crew are drowned.

His Majeſty's ſhip St. George is arrived at Portſmouth, having ſprung all her maſts in the late hard gale of wind. She parted from Admiral Boſcawen in the hurricane.

The Baſiliſk and Blaſt bombs broke from their moorings at Portſmouth laſt Friday night, and drove on the mud, but are got off.

The Maſon, Johnſon, from London for Louiſburg, was loſt the 18th of November laſt, the crew were ſaved.

Lately an unhappy accident happened at Quiberon-Bay, to Lieutenant Alexander Ochterloney, late of the Juno, but then Acting-Officer of the Anſon, who, in purſuing ſome French fiſhing-boats in the barge, was ſhot in the body by the caſual diſcharge of his own piece, of which wound he expired the next day.

Laſt Friday evening two horſes belonging to the Norwich waggon, and one of the ſtage-coach-horſes, were ſtruck dead by lightning.

A letter from a Gentleman of North Wiltſhire, dated Feb. 16.

"We had the moſt terrible weather laſt night that I can ever remember. I had a large hay rick and a little wheat rick almoſt all uncovered, my barn exceedingly torn, and ſome part of it blown away to a great diſtance. It is too tedious to mention particulars. In our pariſh almoſt every body are ſufferers, either by houſes torn, or ſtables, barns, and cow houſes blown down. At Wotton-Baſſet, a houſe was blown down, which killed a child; Farmer Pike, of Rodborn, had a new cow-houſe blown down and a cow in it killed. In ſhort, look which way you will, there are very melancholy ſights to be ſeen, and bad news to be heard. Trees in abundance torn up by the roots. The oldeſt man in our neighbourhood don't remember ſuch a ſtorm."

On Thurſday evening laſt a man came to town to ſee a daughter-in-law, who had lately lain in, and as ſoon as he had taken his leave, in order to return home, was taken ill, dropped down, and expired immediately. The next day his own daughter, who came to town on the ſame occaſion, was ſo ſhocked with the unexpected death of her father, that ſhe likewiſe dropped down, and expired without ſpeaking a word.

Wednesday, February 20.

Verſailles, Feb. 2.

THE army deſtined for the conqueſt of Hanover, which the Prince de Soubiſe is to command, will aſſemble under the cannon of Liege. The Count de Maillebois is to return, and to be M. de Soubiſe's Council. The Duke de Choiſeuil has had this project long in his head; and it is indeed a very artful ſtroke; for by this means he not only removes Soubiſe from Court, by which his own aſcendant there will be greater than ever, but brings his friend out of a baniſhment to which he ſeemed to be condemned for life. He is the firſt exile whom the preſent King has ever recalled and pardoned.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Feb. 9. This day the Society of Clerks to the Signet having taken under their conſideration the practice of giving drink money to ſervants, it appeared to them, that this cuſtom has been deſtructive of the morals of ſervants; that it is practiſed by no other nation; that it is a diſcredit to the police of this kingdom; that it is an interruption to hoſpitality, and a tax upon the domeſtic intercourſe of friends; therefore they unanimouſly agreed to concur with thoſe honourable perſons and ſocieties, who have ſet the laudable example in aboliſhing this pernicious cuſtom, and reſolved, 1ſt, That after Whitſunday 1760, every Member of the Society will effectually prohibit his ſervants from taking any vails or drink money from any perſon whatever. 2dly, After that term no Member of the Society ſhall give drink money to the ſervants of any perſon whatever.

Tueſday laſt the Faculty of Advocates came to the like reſolution.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Leiceſter, Feb. 13. His Grace the Duke of Grafton arrived here on Saturday, and on Monday the Suffolk militia were out in the field, where his Grace ſeemed to be very well ſatisfied with the appearance and performance of the whole body. On Tueſday evening the Duke, and all the officers, were invited on the occaſion to a handſome entertainment, given by the Corporation at the Town-hall.

Longborough, Feb. 15. The North battalion of the Glouceſterſhire militia is in a fair way of being complete. The South battalion is upon duty, at Wincheſter, under Col. Berkeley. There was a numerous meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants and other Gentlemen of this county, at Cirenceſter, laſt Wedneſday; when ſeveral Gentlemen declared their reſolution to take Commiſſions; and Lord Tracey offered himſelf as Lieutenant-Colonel. Many Captains and Subaltern officers were appointed: And as it is ſaid that two companies will be taken from the ſouthern battalion to join that of the North, the whole corps may be looked upon as near complete. The Conſtables of thoſe Hundreds, where the men are not yet raiſed, are ordered to return their liſts forthwith.

Goſport, Feb. 15. This morning as the artificers of the old dock-yard were going to work, they were alarmed with the toll of the fire-bell: when they came into the yard one of the pitch-houſes was on fire, but by the prudent precautions taken by the officers, and the alacrity of the men, the fire was ſoon extinguiſhed, and not much damage done, but to the pitch-houſe, which was pulled down.

Northampton, Feb. 18. On Friday night laſt we had a violent ſtorm of wind, attended with thunder, lightning, hail and rain, which continued ſeveral hours, whereby many houſes in the weſt end of the town were untiled, ſeveral windows ſhattered, chimnies thrown down, &c.

PORT-NEWS.

Fowey, Feb. 14. We hear from Cawſand, that within this fortnight paſt the Beehive Cuſtom-houſe ſmack has ſeized upwards of 300 anchors of brandy, and a large quantity of tea, of which, if it had been regularly imported, the duties would have amounted to upwards of 1400l.

We have been informed, that 40 ſail of veſſels have come out of Guernſey in one tide, all laden for different ports in Cornwall.

LONDON.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 19, 1760. The King has been pleaſed to appoint the following Captains in his Navy to be Colonels of the Marines, at the undermentioned eſtabliſhed head-quarters, viz.

Portſmouth, Sir Piercy Brett, Knt.
Plymouth, The Hon. Auguſtus Keppel.
Chatham, The Right Hon. Richard, Viſcount Howe. *London Gazette.*

They write from Vienna, that the Allies are extremely diſappointed by the miſcarriage of two grand enterprizes that had been formed, and were upon the point of being executed, againſt the King of Pruſſia; the firſt was the ſurprizal of Colberg by the Ruſſians, by a ſudden march of their troops over the ice, with a ſtrong train of artillery; the other an irruption of General Laudohn, with ſix regiments of horſe, eight of foot, beſides huſſars and irregular infantry. The very day the troops were to have moved came a thaw, which rendered the roads impaſſable.

Some particular advices from Hanover mention, that the regency there having received an expreſs from London, with orders to raiſe as many additional troops as poſſible, to join the allied army under Prince Ferdinand, had appointed the ſeveral Officers of the regiments on the preſent eſtabliſhment, to proceed with all poſſible expedition, for raiſing the ſame throughout the electorate aforeſaid, and to offer greater encouragement than what has been hitherto granted to volunteers.

The new Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, ſome months ago, at the King of Pruſſia's requeſt, ſigned an inſtrument, whereby he engaged, in caſe of the death of the Landgrave his father, to fulfill literally all the ſtipulations in the treaties ſubſiſting between the ſaid Landgrave and the King of Great Britain.

Letters from Geneva adviſe, that the people of Burgundy, Franche-Comté, and the province of Guix, have been invited to carry their plate to the French mints; but that theſe invitations have had little effect.

The ſame letters add, that the people of Geneva diſcover very little forwardneſs to be concerned in the new Tontine eſtabliſhed in France to raiſe thirty millions.

We have an account from Cleves, that a great quantity of ice coming down the Rhine has broke a dyke at Calcar, by which all the adjacent country is overflowed, and the French troops were obliged to abandon haſtily their ſeveral poſts upon the river, and it is thought that the redoubts and other works they have raiſed will by this accident be demoliſhed.

The Government has lately taken 250 large ſhips into the tranſport ſervice, 92 of which are fallen down to Graveſend to take horſes on board to carry them to Embden.

It is ſaid the Officers lately arrived from Germany, will return thither by the middle of next month at fartheſt, with the reinforcement going to the Allied army.

We hear that the Inſtallation of Prince Ferdinand, the Marquis of Rockingham, and the Earl Temple, will be at Windſor the beginning of May next.

The new form of prayer for the enſuing Faſt is printed in the Roman letter, inſtead of the old Engliſh, or black character; which has been long wiſhed for.

The Eaſt Indiamen are arrived at their moorings in the river.

Col. Robertſon, of the 60th regiment, and Capt. Monypenny, are arrived in the Fowey man of war, from New-York, witneſſes on the trial of Lord Charles Hay. The Court-Martial is appointed to meet on Monday the 25th inſt.

On Wedneſday laſt was tried in the Court of King's-Bench, before the Lord Chief Juſtice Manſfield, a cauſe, wherein Mr. Brown, of Great Queen-ſtreet, was plaintiff, and Mr. Chidley, of Pall-Mall, Bricklayer, defendant; for ſtopping up and darkening the lights or windows, and for turning and obſtructing a drain or watercourſe, both belonging to the dwelling-houſe of the plaintiff: and after a very ſhort hearing a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with coſts of ſuit.

Yeſterday came on in the Court of King's Bench in Weſtminſter-Hall, a cauſe between the Rector of Whitechapel church and the pariſhioners of that pariſh, about the right of chuſing a Pariſh Clerk; when the Jury gave a verdict for the pariſhioners.

The diſtemper among the horſes is happily abated in moſt of the great livery ſtables in and about this metropolis.

Letters from Exeter adviſe us, that the horſes ſtill continue very weak, inſomuch that the road work is very badly performed, being ſcarce able to get from ſtage to ſtage. The waters are ſo exceedingly out between Bridgwater and Somerton, that there is no croſſing the country with horſes without the greateſt danger.

By yeſterday's letters from Scotland we are informed, that the diſtemper among the horſes has reached that country.

The following anonymous letter having been ſent to Col. John Lee, directed, 'for that old 'roge Jack lee at Alſe;' which letter is as follows, viz. 'if You dont ſtop Your proceedings 'Immeadetly About the Miliſha your dwelling 'ſhall be demoliſhed and your Carkis ſent to 'the diuel for a fier brand. 1760.' His Majeſty has been pleaſed to promiſe his gracious pardon to any one concerned therein (except the perſon that actually wrote the ſame) who ſhall diſcover his or her Accomplice or Accomplices, ſo that they may be apprehended and convicted thereof; and alſo a reward of 100l. upon the conviction of one or more of the Offenders.

Yeſterday morning, between four and five o'clock, Mr. Lloyd, an eminent Merchant in Devonſhire-ſquare, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, thinking he heard ſome body in his room, upon turning himſelf about ſaw a man by his bedſide with a dark lanthorn and a piſtol cocked, which he preſented to Mr. Lloyd's head, demanding his money: Mr. Lloyd deſired that he would give him leave to reach his breeches, and he would give it him: But the villain told him it was not that he wanted, but the keys of his Eſcrutore, which Mr. Lloyd gave him: He then told Mr. Lloyd, that if he moved while he was gone down ſtairs, there was another in the room that would diſpatch him. When the villain had taken the money out of the Eſcrutore, he went up ſtairs again to Mr. Lloyd, delivered the keys, and then ſaid, Sir, take notice, that I have only taken your money out of the Eſcrutore; your plate, watch, or any thing elſe, I have not meddled with; as to the little money in your pocket I ſcorn to take it; and then made the beſt of his way.

On Monday a ſervant of Mr. Whitfield, a Dealer in horſes, breaking a pair of young horſes in David-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the reins broke, and he fell between the horſes and was killed on the ſpot.

On Friday night as a Drayman was riding on his dray, he fell off, and the wheels going over him he was killed on the ſpot.

Thurſday, February 21.

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Berlin, Feb. 2.

WE have received diſagreeable news from Anclam in the Further Pomerania. The ſuburb of that town, which is on the further ſide of the Peene, was occupied by two independent companies and a battalion of foot. On the 28th paſt, at five in the morning, our troops were attacked by the Swedes, who drove them into the town and entered it with them. Lieut. General Manteuffel haſtened immediately into the grand ſquare; but on his arriving there unfortunately received three wounds; he dropped, but ſtill defended himſelf with great bravery; however, he could not avoid being made priſoner. A Major, three Lieutenants, and 187 rank and file, ſhared the ſame fate. We had moreover 13 killed, and 12 wounded, and the Enemy took three pieces of cannon. Major Gen. Stutterheim mounted his horſe with the utmoſt diſpatch, and taking the command of our troops, drove back the Swedes, making 38 priſoners, among whom was a Lieutenant. Since that time the Swedes have attempted nothing; and our troops, who are poſted along the Peene, are ready to receive them in caſe they ſhould preſent themſelves.

Hamburg, Feb. 5. The Pruſſians are ſtill in poſſeſſion of Anclam, and it is ſaid, that a ſuſpenſion of arms is agreed on between them and the Swedes, to continue while the troops remain in winter quarters; that the Peene is to be the boundary between them, and that to prevent any breach of this convention, the bridge at Anclam is to be broken down.

Altena, Feb. 6. The Pruſſians are begun again to ſend parties into Mecklenburg, who not only exact heavy contributions of proviſions and forage, but carry off by force all the young fellows fit to bear arms.

Altena, Feb. 8. The Ruſſian troops in Poland receive daily reinforcements, and ſoon expect a large train of heavy artillery, which occaſions much ſpeculation.

Vienna, Jan. 30. Gen. Laudohn's troops are ſtill in Bohemia, the badneſs of the roads having prevented him from marching into Saxony.

Vienna, Feb. 2. The ice on the Elbe being melted, that river is again navigable, in conſequence of which, Marſhal Daun's forces will be ſupplied with proviſions with much leſs trouble.

A party of Laudohn's troops have paſſed the Elbe to watch the Pruſſians, that are arrived in Upper Luſatia from Sileſia, under Gen. Fouquet.

Leipſic, Feb. 3. The Pruſſians have demanded from that part of Saxony which is in their power, fifteen thouſand recruits.

Brandenburg, Feb. 5. No change has happened in the ſituation of affairs in Saxony.

Francfort, Feb. 4. It is ſaid that the advanced poſts at Hachenbourg, Wallenrode, and Alteenkirchen, have been attacked by the Allies, and that ſeveral of our men have fallen into their hands.

Hanover, Feb. 5. Colonel Scheiter has carried off two whole companies, and a pair of colours, of a new regiment which was forming in the Weſterwald for the army of the Empire.

Altena, Feb. 5. It is reported that the Duke of Courland will ſoon go to Vienna, to marry the eldeſt Arch Dutcheſs.

Copenhagen, Feb. 2. It is reported that orders are given for eight ſhips of the line to be ready to put to ſea on the firſt ſignal. Our Aſiatic company have purchaſed in Sweden, a new ſhip of 30 guns, for 480,000 dollers.

Stockholm, Jan. 25. Capt. Thurot, who is ſtill in ſome port of Norway, has lately carried in four Engliſh merchantmen which he intercepted in the Straits of the Sound. The cold is greater here at preſent, than in 1740, by upwards of five degrees.

Aleppo, Dec. 8. Several ſhocks of an earthquake have been felt here within the laſt fortnight. They were felt with more violence at Damaſcus, and St. John d'Acre, many houſes being thrown down in the firſt of thoſe cities.

Paris, Feb. 4. On the 20th ult. at a quarter paſt ten at night, was felt here a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake: it was felt more ſtrongly at Verſailles; and at Peronne it was ſo violent for two or three minutes, that the inhabitants ran out of their houſes for fear of their falling.

The Seine has riſen fifteen feet within theſe eight days, above its uſual height, and laid ſeveral parts of this city, and the lands adjoining to it, under water.

LONDON.

They write from Paris, that a petition has been preſented to the King in Council by James and Charles Deſbriere, Merchants at Paris, ſetting forth, That their family have carried on trade, from father to ſon, for an hundred years, with the greateſt approbation for their honeſty, diſintereſtedneſs, and exactneſs; that nevertheleſs they are upon the point of loſing a conſiderable capital with which they began trade, and of loſing large ſums by immenſe expences, which hurt the debtor and do not pay the creditor; that the petitioners will even be deprived of the adminiſtration of their effects, and be wholly diſabled from carrying on trade; that if he did not make ſome proviſion in their behalf, that the ſtoppage of the payment of the intereſt with ſome of the public funds, the money owing to them by the marine office, the interruption of trade with their iſlands and colonies from which they can draw no aſſiſtance, and where they have a conſiderable capital, which they run a great riſk of loſing if they ſhould venture to ſhip it from France at preſent; all theſe things added to the quantity of Corn, which, agreeable to the intention of the Court, they engaged to ſend to Provence, the expence of fitting out ſeveral ſhips for the King's ſervice, the ſuſpenſion of the payment of the bills drawn by the Colonies, and the letters on Baujon and Gouſſens, the different arrets of ſurſeſedeas granted to divers private debtors of the petitioners; the loſſes they have ſuffered, and the capture of ſeveral of their ſhips; the large ſtock they have at Guadaloupe, Martinico, and St. Domingo, which they cannot bring home at preſent, and which, by being detained, incapacitates them to diſcharge the claims on them, tho much inferior to the amount of what they are worth according to a ſtate of their affairs laid before the Council: wherefore they hope that the zeal which they have always ſhewn for the welfare of the State and his Majeſty's ſervice will induce his Majeſty to ſuperſede all actions and proceedings againſt them, for any debt whatever. Accordingly his Majeſty has ſuperſeded for a year from the 5th of January, all proceedings againſt them, but impowered them to receive all debts due to them.

Saturday the Royal William, Admiral Boſcawen, the Sandwich, Admiral Geary, with the St. George, and Unicorn men of war, arrived at Plymouth from the Bay.

The Shrewſbury, Bienfaiſant, and Falkland men of war were drove from their moorings in Hammoaze, but have received no damage.

Laſt Friday night the Ranger, Jameſon, of Bermuda, from London for St. Kitts, was driven on ſhore in Catwater; it is thought the veſſel will be loſt, but the greateſt part of her cargo will be ſaved. In the ſame ſtorm two light victuallers were alſo drove on ſhore; one broke her keel, but the other received very little damage.

The Elizabeth, Hindely, from London to Limerick, was drove aſhore in a violent gale of wind near Beerhaven. The ſhip will be loſt; but the beſt part of the cargo will be ſaved, tho' much damaged.

Friday, February 22.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Barbadoes, *to his friend in* London, *dated* Nov. 24.

WE have received advice from Guadalupe, by ſome priſoners from Martinico, that the French privateers have carried in there in 14 days of this month 33 ſail of veſſels, viz. 3 ſhips bound to Guadalupe from London, 4 Guineamen, 5 veſſels from Ireland, the reſt corn, fiſh, and lumber veſſels, which occaſions all proviſions to be very ſcarce and dear. Fiſh, that uſed to be thought dear at 18s. 9d. per cwt. is now 37s. 6d. and corn, inſtead of 2s. 6d. or 3s. a buſhel, is now at 6d. 9d. or 7s. 6d. and no appearance of its being better, as we daily ſee French privateers off our coaſt, and have no men of war here. Guadalupe drains us of all our caſh, and ſo it has the other iſlands, for the vaſt quantities of ſugar, rum, and meaſſes run into its little creeks and bays from Martinico, added to the great produce of the iſland, make thoſe commodities much cheaper than we can ſell them; ſo that unleſs Martinico is ſoon added to the capitulation of Guadalupe, our affairs here may become deſperate."

On Thurſday the 7th inſt. about two o'clock in the afternoon, the ſloop Four Sifters, Edward Collings of Megavizey, in Cornwall, Maſter, was taken off Plymouth by a French privateer, who, after having taken all the Engliſhmen out of her, except the Maſter, put a Prize-maſter, and three other French ſailors on board, to conduct her to St. Malo's, but the Maſter, undiſmayed by numbers, laſt Saturday ſe'nnight, attacked the four Frenchmen, retook the veſſel from them, and has carried her into Guernſey, with his four French priſoners, who were conducted to the priſon there, by this brave hero alone.

They write from the county of Clare, in Ireland, that Captain Geo. Graham, who commanded the Anne of Berwick, loſt the 25th ult. at Doonbeg Bay, on applying to Thomas Kean, Eſq; of that county, he gave all the aſſiſtance in his power, not only to relieve the ſaid crew, but likewiſe ſaved about 100 pipes of wine, which he ſecured under a guard (for the uſe of the Owners) from the country people, who would have plundered the ſhip.

Promotions *in the* Army.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Sir Ralph Gore, Bart. to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of a battalion of foot, to be forthwith raiſed in Ireland.

Joſeph Lewis Feyrac, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel.
Peter Labilliere, Eſq; Major.
Lewis Jones, Eſq; Captain.
John Cunningham, Eſq; ditto.
George Tomkins, Eſq; ditto.
Alexander Gordon, Eſq; ditto.
Edward Whiting, Eſq; ditto.
John Gunning, Eſq; ditto.
William Cole, Eſq; ditto.
James King, Eſq; ditto.
Michael Clarke, Eſq; ditto.
Arthur St. George, Gent. Lieutenant.
Henry Hamilton, Gent. ditto.
Pierce Simpſon, Gent. ditto.
William Naſſau Stephens, Gent. ditto.
Joſiah Crumpton, Gent. ditto.
Montrose Peterſon Duthamfrey, Gent. ditto.
Edward Featherland, Gent. ditto.
Robert Young, Gent. ditto.
Paul Gore, Gent. ditto.
Allan Montgomery, Gent. ditto.
William Gore, Gent. ditto.
Nicholas Wade, Gent. ditto.
Johnſton Mansfield, Gent. ditto.
John Neal, Gent. ditto.
William Spear, Gent. ditto.
William Smith, Gent. ditto.
Ralph Donnellan, Gent. ditto.
Jaſon Haſland, Gent. ditto.
John Enery, Gent. ditto.

John M'Bryan, Gent. Enſign.
William Wardlow, Gent. ditto.
Thomas Shepherd, Gent. ditto.
Paget Halpen, Gent. ditto.
George Gore, Gent. ditto.
Samuel Luttier, Gent. ditto.
George Stewart, Gent. ditto.
Lenox Gore, Gent. ditto.

17th Regiment of Foot.

Quinton Kennedy, Eſq; Captain.
Thomas Morris, Eſq; Captain-Lieutenant.
Samuel Williams, Gent. Lieutenant.
James Stewart, Gent. Enſign.
Captain Philip Shene, Major of Brigade to the forces in North America.

His Excellency Gen. Amherſt has appointed the following Gentlemen to be Officers in the army in North America.

Royal American Regiment.

Donald Campbell, Eſq; Captain.
Lewis Ourry, Eſq; Captain-Lieutenant.
Francis Gordon, Gent. Lieutenant.
Samuel Schloſſer, Gent. Enſign.

28th Regiment of foot.

Levin Beale, Gent. Enſign.

45th Regiment of foot.

Edward Crofton, Gent. Lieutenant.
Lockhart Ruſſell, Gent. Enſign.
Francis Wallis, Gent. Enſign.

35th Regiment of foot.

Hunt Fitzgerald, Gent. Enſign.

47th Regiment of foot.

William Farquhar, Gent. Lieutenant.
Robert Duport, Gent. Enſign.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. William Cayley, M. A. late of Chriſt-church-college, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Weymouth, Rectory of Burholm, and Vicarage of Burton-Agnes, both in Yorkſhire.

The Rev. Michael Baynes, M. A. of Peterhouſe, Cambridge, Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Delawar, to the vicarages of Ringmere, and Fletching, both in Suſſex.

The Rev. Mr. Titus Stebbing, A. B. to the Rectory of Tattingſtone, Suffolk.

The Rev. Tracy Lilly, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College in Oxford, to the Vicarage of Barton upon Humber, in Lincolnſhire.

On Friday laſt Mr. George Hall, of the Strand, was ſworn in at the Lord Chamberlain's Office Tobacconiſt and Snuff-maker in ordinary to his Majeſty.

BIRTHS.

The Lady of John Bond, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Corfe-Caſtle, of a daughter at the Grange in Dorſetſhire.

15. The Lady of John Forbes, of Culloden, Eſq; of a ſon, at his houſe in Cecil-ſtreet.

16. A daughter to the Right Hon. Lord North, one of the Lords of the Treaſury, at his houſe in Groſvenor-ſtreet.

MARRIAGES.

The Rev. Mr. Beſt, of Beverley, to Miſs Faucitt, of Hull, Yorkſhire.

14. Mr. Paul Harriſon, jun. of Gray's Inn Lane, to Miſs Rhodes of the ſame place.

Mr. David Griffin, Sailmaker, of St. Olave, Southwark, to Miſs Rebecca Thuttfield, of Leather-Lane, Holborn.

Mr. Joſeph Clark, Colourman, in Long Acre, to Miſs Eleanor Rogers, of Tufton-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

16. The Rev. Mr. Dixon Reddall, to Miſs Fither, of Wellinborough in Northamptonſhire.

17. Jenkyn Reading, Eſq; of Harden in Hertfordſhire, to Miſs Sarah Middleton, daughter of David Middleton, Eſq; of Clifford-ſtreet.

19. The Rev. Mr. Cropley, to Miſs Byrn, of Stoke Newington.

Mr. George Pearſe, an Oilman in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Whelling, of Park-ſtreet.

DEATHS.

The Rev. Mr. Wynn, Rector of Llangynhafal in Denbighſhire, and of Manafon in Montgomeryſhire.

John Griffith, of Llanddyfnan, in the county of Angleſea, Eſq;

Dr. Knight, Phyſician, of Caernarvon.

Mrs. Williams, at Northampton, by whoſe death 400 l. per ann. deſcends to Sir William Peer Williams, Bart.

Mrs. Green Bodvel, ſiſter and executrix of William Bodvel, Eſq; late Member of Parliament for the town of Montgomery.

Miſs Anne Vaughan, ſiſter to Wm Vaughan, Eſq; Knight of the ſhire for the county of Merioneth.

9. Miſs Sarah Sellen, daughter of Mrs. Sellen, of Duke's-court.

10. Mr. Thomas Holmes, Clerk to Mr. French, of Eaſt-lane, Rotherhith.

Bryan Crowther, Eſq; at Street Court, in Herefordſhire.

11. James Creſwell, Eſq; at Chicheſter.

Mr. Pugh, Maſter of the Spotted Dog public houſe in the Strand.

Mr. Ton, Watchmaker in St. Bartholomew the Leſs, and one of the oldeſt inhabitants of that pariſh.

12. Mr. Edmund Saunderſon, Attorney at Law at Newington Butts, aged 81.

Mr. John Crowcher, Attorney at Law, at his houſe in Palſgrave-head-court.

13. Robert Cooper, Eſq; at his houſe at Kingſton.

Mr. Joſeph Underwood, in Water-lane, Tower-ſtreet, a Merchant of this city.

14. The Lady of Thomas Hill, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Shrewſbury, in Cleveland Row, St. James's.

——— Brown, Eſq; formerly Counſellor at Law, at his houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare.

——— Boucher, Eſq; Merchant, at Edmonton, aged 80.

15. Mr. Robert Durling, an Attorney in Gray's-Inn.

17. ——— Lethullier, Eſq; at Eaſt Sheen, brother-in-law to Sir Thomas Hales, Bart.

18. Mrs. Mearrey, wife of Mr. Mearrey, Wine Merchant.

19. Jacob Peirera de Pibe, Eſq; of Stanmore, at Iſlington, whither he went for the recovery of his health.

Mr. William Stebbing, a wholeſale Linnen-Draper in Cornhill.

TWELFTH-NIGHT, *or* WHAT YOU WILL.

THE ev'ning came—the tables ſet—
The fire was ſtir'd—the Gentry met—
And having firſt all talk'd together,
Diſplay'd their breeding, and the weather;
The Beaux and Belles next ſip'd their tea,
Which being over and away;
The Cards were brought, with Mats and Fiſh,
With Counters, Contracts, and Pool diſh.
The Lady, who, in ſuch a caſe,
Does all the honours of the place,
Entreated next each ſenior Dame
Would fix upon her fav'rite Game;
She beg'd th' admirers of Spadille
Would make a party at Quadrille,
While they who choſe, *ſans ceremonie*,
Would make a ſet at Matrimony,
Or Commerce, Lott'ry, Pope Joan, Whiſt,
Or Lanſquenet, or what they liſt:
At laſt agreed—why, down they ſat
And put an end to this debate:
Now all intent upon their Game
Cry'd out for Fortune—Fortune came
From Guildhall manſion, where ſhe rules
In eaſy rein her tribe of Fools;
She ſtrait aſſum'd her old dominion,
And ſtep'd into her throne, Opinion.
Now here the wanton each beguiles
By turns with ſudden frowns and ſmiles,
Sue puts the fair one in the dumps
For want of Mats to grace her Trumps,
But ſoon what joy o'erflows her ſoul
When, oh! the captivating Vole;
While there a Beau againſt his will
She makes a Beaſt with his Spadille;
This ſends ſuch noiſe around the table
Like tongues confus'd at Tower Babel:
Here did this fickle Goddeſs ſhow
Her power to make each boſom glow
And pant with all the eager fire
Of Paſſion kindled by Deſire,
And pleas'd herſelf with the diſgrace
Of Beauties pale and ruffled face;
When ſupper came and gave the doom
And Cards and Fortune left the room:
Now hearken to their friendly chat
While each was help'd to what they hate.
The fair one who pretended beſt
To know the taſte of ev'ry gueſt
With this addreſs begins the jeſt.
"Pray give me leave—'tis worth the picking,
To ſend you, Miſs, this bit of chicken—
I'll not intrude, but, by the by,
I 'nfiſt you taſte my fav'rite pye:—
Take, Sir, this ſauce, I know you chuſe it;
This fricaſſie, you ſhan't refuſe it;
Well—as to friends, we don't deſerve 'em,
For look, my Dear, ſee how you ſtarve 'em—
Bleſs me—I'm griev'd you will not eat,
Whate'er I ſay, howe'er entreat—
John, ſome wine; I'm amaz'd to think
You've no ſtomach—perhaps you'll drink."
Thuswould ſhe fret, and plague, and teaze ye,
And all, forſooth, becauſe ſhe'd pleaſe ye.
A truſty Wight, with age grown grey,
Who now and then would have his way,
Sore vex'd to ſee ſuch complaiſance
The growth, he thought, of modern France,
"Madam, quoth he, that welcome's beſt
Which gives the moſt eaſe to the gueſt.
With this officious care to pleaſe us,
The more you ſtrive, the more you teaze us;
'Tis moſt unlike our father's ways,
Their hearty welcomes, homely phraſe,
That never did the leaſt impart
But the true language of the heart;
Not that I would infer you mean
That we're not welcome—but you ſeem
By this whip ſyllabub diſcourſe
To lay reſtraint, and that is worſe;
For as we're welcome, do ye ſee,
We ſhould b' indulg'd the liberty
To chuſe whate'er may pleaſe the palate,
Whether of fleſh, of fiſh, or ſallad,
Humbly preſuming each knows beſt
What moſt agrees and will digeſt."
Here Silence ſeem'd to give applauſe
For each was ſharer in the cauſe.
Now ſupper done, with thanks to God,
The glaſſes clink'd to Hob or Nob,
With jovial healths, and next as ſoon
As hands could do't, they clean'd the room;
And John, to open all the riddle,
Had chang'd his napkin for a fiddle:
Now the Swains began t' advance,
And lead the Nymphs in myſtic dance,
Attending to the cheerful ſound,
With merry feet they beat the ground.
Thus gaily ſmiling as they go,
While tripping on "fantaſtic toe,"
The little God, with am'rous darts,
Stole in and wounded all their hearts,
And kindling ſtrait his anxious fires,
Alarm'd the mind with ſoft deſires:
Old Time perceiv'd—he gave the ſhock,
And his dread hand ſtruck four o'clock;
Eager to ſave his heedleſs ſons,
Thus ſummon'd them unto their homes.

Holborn, Feb. 18. C. B.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THE caſe of Lord Stourton, who was hanged for murder in the reign of Queen Mary, A. D. 1556, being often mentioned of late, the following account will not, at this time, be unacceptable to your readers.

"Lord Stourton is often mentioned in the council book of Edward VI. as being embroiled with one Mr. Hartgyl his neighbour; he was often on that account confined and bound over, as Hartgyl and his ſon likewiſe were: but Stourton had great intereſt in the Council, and generally got his liberty: he had even the addreſs to acquit himſelf though it was proved that he had oppoſed the Sheriff forcibly when he came with the Poſſe Comitatus to take poſſeſſion of an eſtate.

"As Stourton however was a violent Papiſt, he had no opportunity of gratifying his reſentment againſt Hartgyl (which roſe from a family quarrel) during Edward's reign. Stourton, in the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, renewing his violences, the Council, upon Hartgyl's application, interpoſed, and upon Hartgyl's conſenting to live in friendſhip with Stourton, the latter ordered his followers to way-lay him and his ſon, as they were coming to pay a reconciliatory viſit at Stourton's houſe; and it was with the utmoſt difficulty that young Hartgyl, after being wounded, eſcaped being murdered. Stourton for this attempt was committed to the Fleet, and condemned to pay a conſiderable ſum to Hartgyl; but upon giving his bond to ſurrender himſelf priſoner, he was ſuffered to go down to his own houſe for a ſhort time; from thence he decoyed the Hartgyls to meet him, under pretext of paying them the money in which he had been fined: but upon their appearing in the Church-yard of Kelmington, (the place appointed) he ordered his ſervants to ſecure and bind them. He with his own ſword cut down the wife of the younger Hartgyl, imploring for her husband. In the face of the world, and in defiance of juſtice, he led them bound thro' the country to his own houſe at Stourton, where he ordered his ſervants to knock them down with clubs, and he himſelf held the candle, till they cut the throats of the old man and his ſon, and then buried them in a dungeon. But divine vengeance purſued the murderers, who probably never would have perpetrated ſo glaring a barbarity, had they not relied on their merits with the Government as Papiſts. The fact was too notorious to be denied; and Stourton was tried at Weſtminſter-Hall, by a commiſſion directed to the Judges, and ſome of the Privy Council.

"At firſt he refuſed to plead, but the Chief Juſtice informed him, that if he perſiſted in his refuſal, his quality could not excuſe him from being preſſed to death. Upon this he confeſſed the fact, and was executed in a ſilken halter at Saliſbury. Four of his ſervants were executed at the ſame time."

Thus far our Engliſh Hiſtorian. At preſent I can give you no more particulars of this Nobleman, the ſtate trials not making any mention of him. His monument, however, is ſtill to be ſeen in Saliſbury cathedral, with the ſilken halter hanging over it.

I am, &c. N. P.

To J. COPYWELL,

On his intending (under that Name) to publiſh a Volume of Poems, intitled, Shrubs of Parnaſſus.

BLEST with a Genius fertile and refin'd,
A ready wit—ſublimity of mind,
To pleaſe, t' inſtruct—from pedantry yet free,
Theſe, theſe, my Copywell, belong to thee;
Urg'd by theſe pow'rs—ſome conſcious merit feel
Nor thy own worth in borrow'd guiſe conceal.
Spring into life—ſecure of publick fame,
Critics ſtruck mute ſhall then revere thy name.
To *Flow'rs* thy *Shrubs* ſhall riſe—and this the cauſe
Matur'd beneath the ſunſhine of applauſe.

JACK SPRIGHTLY.

QUERIES *relating to the new Bridge at* Black-friars.

Qu. WHether bridge-building be more the province of the Architect, than of the Geometrician and Mechanic?

Whether there is any neceſſity of adhering to one draught in particular, while, from a careful compariſon of the plans, the excellencies of two or three might be united?

Whether there is any advantage, elegance, or beauty, in ſpanning the river with a few arches; and whether the piazza of Covent Garden would look more elegant if the preſent range of arches were changed into four or five elliptic curves?

Whether the intereſt of any one candidate ought to outweigh the honour and advantage of the City of London?

BANKRUPTS.

John Pitman, of Briſtol, Plumber. To appear March 5, 6, and 29, at the Rummer Tavern, in All Saints Lane in Briſtol.

Robert Campbell and Thomas Hill, of St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, Mercers and Copartners. To appear Feb. 21, March 4 and 29, at Guildhall, London.

John Morrell, of Mortlake near Richmond in Surry, Perukemaker. To appear Feb. 18, 25, and March 29, at Guildhall, London.

William Richardſon, of Newgate-ſtreet, London, Merchant. To appear Feb. 23, 29, and March 29, at Guildhall.

Thomas Euſtace, of St. Martin in the Fields, Middleſex, Vintner. To appear Feb. 22, March 4, and April 1, at Guildhall, London.

John Lee, formerly of Edinburgh, but late of Bath, Chapman. To appear Feb. 23, March 8, and April 1, at Guildhall, London.

Walter Harriſon, of Kentiſh Town, Middleſex, Baker. To appear Feb. 26, March 4, and April 1, at Guildhall, London.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Quarter of a Peck Loaf Wheaten wt. 4lb. 5oz. 8dr. 5¼l. 4d.
Quarter of a Peck Loaf Houſhold, 4d.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	190	Males	217
Females	160	Females	242
In all	350	In all	459

Increaſed in the burials this week 28.

Diſeaſes.

Aged 39. Conſumption 76. Convulſions 103. Dropſy 32. Fever 42. Lunatick 4. Mortification 2. Small Pox 46. Stillborn 13. Teeth 28.

Caſualties.

Drowned 2. Executed 1. Fractures 2. Hanged herſelf 1. Killed by accident 1. Killed by a dray 1. Suffocated 1.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock 129¾.
India Stock 134.
S. S. Stock, 90.
Old S. S. Ann. 82.
New S. S. Ann. 81.
Ditto 1751, 80⅛.
3 per cent Bank Red. 81.
Ditto conſol. 80.
Ditto 1726, ——
Ditto 1759, 79⅛.
Ditto India Ann. 79¾.
3¼ Bank Ann. 1726. 84¾.
3½ per cent. dit. 1758, 80¼.
a 86.
Bank circulation, 5s. prem
India Bonds, par.
Navy and Victualling Bills 7½ per cent. diſc.
Lott. Tickets 1760, 4l. 18s
Omnium 1½ per cent. diſc.
Script. 1760, 93¼

General Poſt-Office, Feb. 9, 1760.

WHEREAS the Poſt Boy carrying the Portſmouth Mail from this Office, was, this Morning, between Two and Three of the Clock, near Kenſington Gravel Pitts, attacked and robbed by a ſingle Highwayman, who took out of the ſaid Mail and carried off the *Portſmouth* Bag of Letters.

The Perſon who committed this Robbery is ſaid to be about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, a ſlender middle aged Man, had on a blue Surtout Coat, and was mounted upon a large ſtrong brown Gelding, upwards of 15 Hands high.

This is therefore to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and convict, or cauſe to be apprehended and convicted, the Perſon who committed this Robbery, will be intitled to a Reward of *Two Hundred Pounds*, over and above the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen; or if any Perſon or Perſons, whether an Accomplice in the ſaid Robbery, or knowing thereof, ſhall make Diſcovery, whereby the Perſon who committed the ſame may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice, ſuch Diſcoverer, or Diſcoverers, will, upon Conviction of the Party, be intitled to the ſame Reward of *Two Hundred Pounds*, and alſo have his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Poſtmaſter General,
GEORGE SHELVOCKE, Secretary.

N. B. All Perſons who may have ſent any Notes or Drafts to Portſmouth by this Mail, are deſired to give immediate Notice thereof to this Office, or to adverti'e the ſame in the Publick Papers, which may prevent ſuch Notes or Drafts being diſpoſed of.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe
London,	24s to 29s 6d quar.	13s to 16s 6d	11s to 13s 6d	15s to 17s 6d	20s to 21s 6d
Oxford,	7l to 8l 5s	10s to 18s 6d	12s to 13s 9d	30 to 4s buſh.	32 6d to 4s
Abingdon,	6l 17s 6d to 8l load	15s to 19s 6d	13s to 14s 6d	33 to 4s 4d	33 6d to 4s 6d
Farnham,	8l 5s to 10l	27s to 30s	18s to 20s	36s to 40s	33s to 40s
Baſingſtoke,	7l to 7l 15s	14s to 17s	14s to 15s	22s to 24s	37s to 39s
Henley,	7l 10s to 8l 15s	15s to 19s	14s to 14s 6d	20s to 21s	20s to 22s
Reading,	7l 10s to 8l 15s	14s to 18s 6d	14s to 14s	21s to 24s	22s to 22s 6d
Warminſter,	34s to 48s quar.	14s to 16s	13s to 14s	34s to 40s	40s to 46s
Devizes,	30s to 40s	16s to 18s 6d	13s to 13s 6d	32s to 30s	22s to 26s
Glouceſter,	38s 8d to 46s 6dbuſh	28 3d to 32 6d	20s to 22s 6d	28s to 32s 9d	
Birmingham,	3l 6d to 3s 1od	25 2d to 30 6d	15 9d to 17 6d	27 9d to 35	22 10d to 31 6d

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